

Please enter the following ***REQUIRED** information in the shaded areas:

*Name _____

*Address _____

*Telephone Numbers: Work _____ Other _____

*What license type is needed/held (check one)? A. Commercial B. Noncommercial C. Private

*If you have a Utah pesticide applicator license, what is the number? _____

Social Security Number (for identification / OPTIONAL) _____

Answers to Pesticide Safety Pretest: 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A

Pesticide Safety Post Test: 20 Questions

INSTRUCTIONS: Indicate the single correct answer for each question by checking the box to the left of the answer selected.

1. Which of the following is an example of point source pesticide contamination?

- ☐ A. Pesticide contaminated irrigation water runoff that flows from a large farming community
- ☐ B. Pesticide spill entering a storm drain from an accidentally punctured spray tank
- ☐ C. Gradual reduction of waterway vegetation downstream from a large city
- ☐ D. Death of fish in a public park lake following a severe rainstorm

2. Which of the following is an example of non-point source pesticide contamination?

- ☐ A. Public disposal site for pesticide containers and excess pesticides
- ☐ B. Death of bees following a pesticide application to an adjacent orchard
- ☐ C. Pesticides in municipal sewage and waterways following a severe flood
- ☐ D. Wash water from cleaning up pesticide spills and equipment at a storage facility

3. What is the most common method of off target movement for pesticide particles, dust, spray droplets, and/or vapors?

- ☐ A. In water
- ☐ B. Through the air
- ☐ C. In plants, animals, or objects
- ☐ D. On plants, animals, or objects

4. What is the most common method of off target movement for pesticide runoff, leaching, spills, and/or leaks?

- ☐ A. In water
- ☐ B. Through the air
- ☐ C. In plants, animals, or objects
- ☐ D. On plants, animals, or objects

5. Which of the following are all environmental conditions that affect the speed with which pesticide residues break down?

- ☐ A. LD50, temperature, surface color, time of application, and quantity of rinsate
- ☐ B. Temperature, surface type, microorganisms, chemical composition, and pH
- ☐ C. Sunlight, restricted entry interval, surface color, and time of application
- ☐ D. Surface size, quantity of rinsate, chemical composition, and LD50

6. Which of the following are correct matches for the routes of pesticide exposure?

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. Inhalation = swallowing | Oral = splash in eyes | Ocular = spill on skin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. Oral = breathing | Ocular = splash in eyes | Dermal = swallowing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C. Ocular = swallowing | Inhalation = spill on skin | Dermal = breathing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D. Dermal = spill on skin | Inhalation = breathing | Oral = swallowing |

7. Which of the following identifies pesticide exposure symptoms that appear immediately or within 24 hours?

- ☐ A. Delayed effects
- ☐ B. Allergic effects
- ☐ C. Chronic effects
- ☐ D. Acute effects

8. Which of the following identifies pesticide exposure symptoms that include asthma, skin rashes, blisters, itchy nose, sneezing, and/or watery eyes?

- ☐ A. Delayed effects
- ☐ B. Allergic effects
- ☐ C. Chronic effects
- ☐ D. Acute effects

9. If a pesticide is splashed in the eyes, what immediate first aid response is correct?

- ☐ A. Contact a physician to determine the appropriate response
- ☐ B. Immediately wash eyes with water for 15 minutes or more
- ☐ C. Immediately move victim to fresh air and keep eyes closed
- ☐ D. Locate the pesticide's label to determine if it damages eyes

10. Which of the following lists includes appropriate characteristics for a pesticide mixing and loading site?

- ☐ A. A gravel surface without a sewer drain, indoors, with storage for personal protection equipment
- ☐ B. A concrete pad without a sewer drain, outdoors, away from animals, plants, and food
- ☐ C. A concrete pad with a sewer drain, outdoors, with storage for fertilizer, feed, and seed
- ☐ D. A paved surface with a sewer drain, indoors, enclosed in metal building

11. What mixing technique will prevent pesticides from back siphoning into a water source?

- ☐ A. Use only low pressure water sources to add liquid to a pesticide tank
- ☐ B. Use only high pressure water sources to add liquid to a pesticide tank
- ☐ C. Keep the water delivery hose well above the top of the pesticide tank
- ☐ D. Keep the toxic pesticides away from the mixing site while filling the sprayer

12. When a pesticide container is triple rinsed, what rinse liquid should be used?

- ☐ A. Use the same liquid that is listed on the label as the diluent for the pesticide
- ☐ B. Use a bactericide liquid soap and the rinsate water from the spray tank
- ☐ C. Use a petroleum based product with an aromatic distillate
- ☐ D. Use a bleach and sugar solution

13. What problems can occur if pesticide equipment is repeatedly washed, and flushed at a location where a containment pad is unavailable?

- ☐ A. A licensed pesticide applicator will have to clean the application equipment
- ☐ B. Spray equipment begins to malfunction, causing a decrease in operating costs
- ☐ C. A respirator and coveralls will have to be worn when working adjacent to the site
- ☐ D. Soil will become contaminated and the chance of harmful effects to groundwater increases

14. Which of the following is an appropriate location for the transport of pesticides?

- ☐ A. On the floorboards of a car
- ☐ B. Behind the front seat of an extended cab truck
- ☐ C. In a trailer with pesticide application equipment
- ☐ D. Secured in the bed of a pickup truck with animal feed, fertilizer, and/or seed

15. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. Which of the following sites may be safely treated with Tordon 22K for the control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants?

- ☐ A. Rangeland and permanent grass pastures
- ☐ B. Spring seeded wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, and oats
- ☐ C. Fallow cropland, non-cropland, and grains underseeded with legumes
- ☐ D. Commercial turf farms, residential lawns, ornamental trees, and shrubs

16. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. What personal protective equipment (PPE) is required for handlers and applicators of Tordon 22K?

- ☐ A. Chemical resistant coveralls, rubber boots, water proof gloves, goggles, and shoes plus socks
- ☐ B. Coveralls, apron, water proof gloves, eye protection, rubber boots, and water proof hat
- ☐ C. Long sleeved shirt and long pants, water proof gloves, and shoes plus socks
- ☐ D. Long sleeved shirt and coveralls, face shield, and respirator

17. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. What is the appropriate first aid response if Tordon 22K splashes on the shirt of a handler?

- ☐ A. Remove shirt, wipe shirt with clean cloth and allow shirt to air dry before reuse
- ☐ B. Remove shirt, handler should wash thoroughly and put on clean clothes
- ☐ C. Do not remove shirt, spray handler with water to dilute pesticide
- ☐ D. Finish the job and change shirt at end of day

18. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. What is the appropriate first aid response if Tordon 22K splashes into the eyes of a handler?

- ☐ A. Seek medical attention immediately
- ☐ B. Seek medical attention within 24 hours of accident
- ☐ C. Flush eyes with salt water and go to the nearest emergency room
- ☐ D. Flush eyes with plenty of water and call a physician if irritation persists

19. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. The application of Tordon 22K to livestock grazing areas may increase the palatability of certain poisonous plants. What safety guidelines are recommended for grazing areas with poisonous plants?

- ☐ A. Do not treat grazing areas that have poisonous plants
- ☐ B. Do not graze treated areas during the year that Tordon 22K is applied
- ☐ C. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable
- ☐ D. Do not treated poisonous plants during the months when poisonous plants are green

20. Refer to the Tordon 22K label. It is illegal for pesticide drift to damage adjacent sensitive areas. Which of the following are sensitive areas where this pesticide should not be allowed to drift?

- ☐ A. Threatened or endangered species habitat, nontarget crops, residential areas, and water
- ☐ B. Wildlife or bird habitat, permanent grass pastures, rangeland, and all croplands
- ☐ C. Fallow cropland, rangeland, non-cropland, and grass pastures
- ☐ D. Barley, oats, wheat, and areas with woody plants

When this post test is complete and scored, print and keep it, the pretest, and the worksheets, to be turned in to the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.